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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

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PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

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HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

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PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

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Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, Gas, No Extras.
Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either premises or

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix" THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

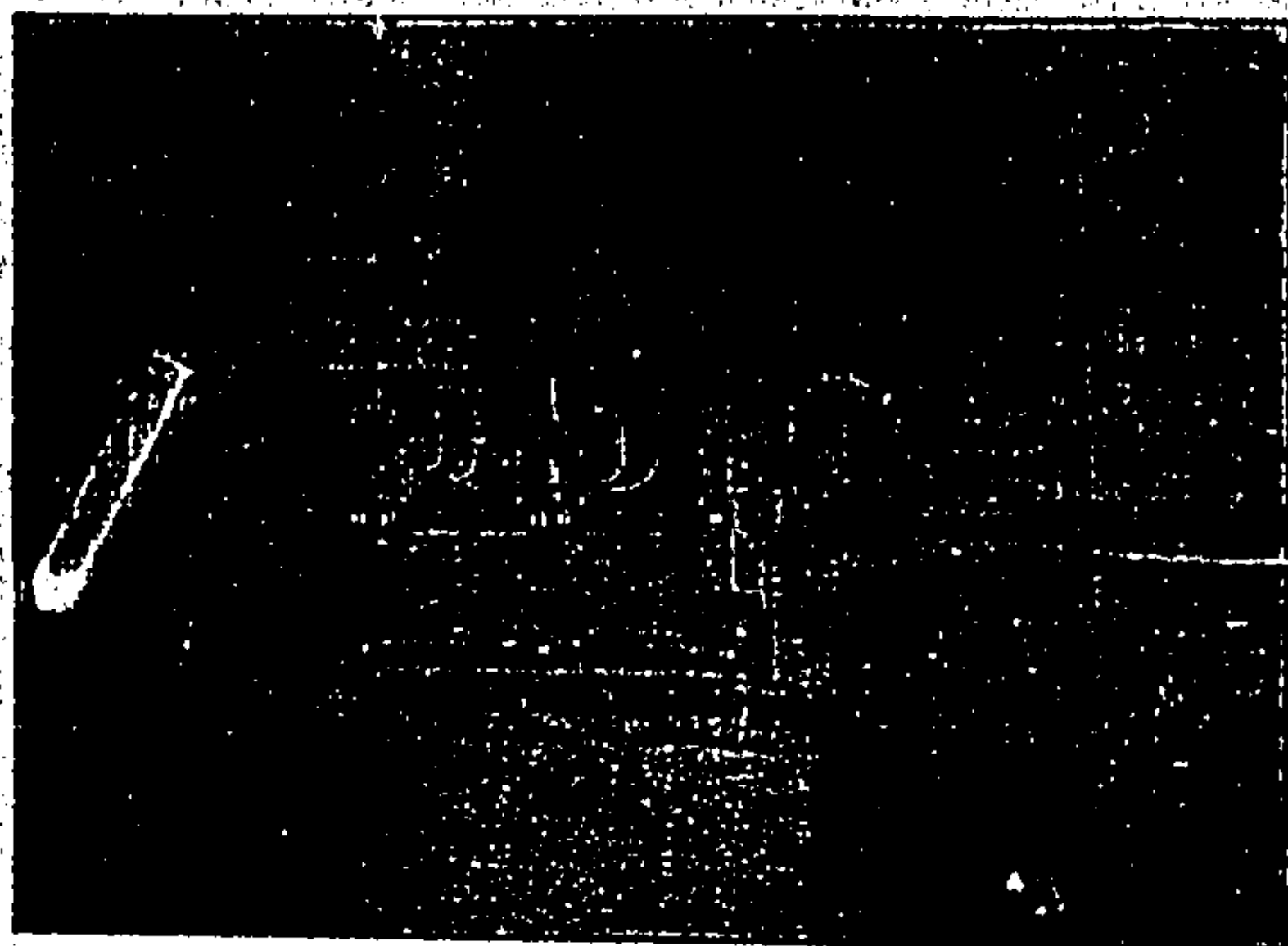
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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Boosal Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

NOTICES

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36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.

IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

The German Climb Down.
America has scored her first victory in a painfully protracted diplomatic struggle. Germany has "climbed down." After many months of the most absurd quibbling, and has notified the United States of her acceptance of the principle that passenger liners shall be warned before an attack is made by submarines. It is too early to offer President Wilson congratulations on the success of his effort to obtain German recognition of the accepted principles of law and humanity and the rights of neutrals and noncombatants to travel freely and without fear of harm on the high seas. Germany's diplomatic word of honour unfortunately does not count for a great deal, and the manner in which she has acted towards American ships and vessels carrying American passengers, on every occasion while diplomatic negotiations were in progress, makes one feel the less confident that she is really sincere even now.

Daily Press.

West River Conservancy.
The delay involved in making a thorough survey is doubtless unpalatable to those who reside in the area affected and view with apprehension the possibility of a recurrence of their recent misfortunes, but it is the shortest and least expensive way to success.

Meanwhile, the work of patching up the dykes that were broken down in the recent inundation is proceeding under the auspices of the Relief Committee, who have very wisely adopted this means of enabling the destitute to earn their living. In future, no doubt, all such work will be entrusted to the Conservancy Board. Hitherto, the maintenance of the dykes along the West River has been left to the caprice of the various village communities, with the inevitable result that there has been no uniformity of action. As the dykes are inter-dependent, and industry in one direction is nullified by indolence in another, the obvious course is to place their upkeep in the hands of an engineering body who will take a thoroughly comprehensive and intelligent view of its responsibilities.

China Mail.

The French Submarine Boats.

The French Navy, as is well known, was the first among the navies of the world to establish submarine navigation on a sound, practical basis. Since 1886, the French naval architects have tackled the numerous intricate problems which surround the design and construction of submarine boats, and they were able comparatively early to place in the service really efficient units. At first, the satisfactory results obtained in France received but scant attention, both in that country and abroad; later in the day, however, other nations followed in the steps marked out by the French Navy, although it must be admitted that Mr. Holland made a great advance in first adopting the internal-combustion engine for propulsion on the surface. Until comparatively recently, the designing and the construction of the submarines destined for the French Navy, and the improvement and the adjustment of all the various details of the new craft, had remained confined to the French naval architects exclusively working directly for the French Government. For this reason, the progress gradually made in France in regard to submarine navigation, and the successes gained there, have been hitherto but meagrely reported.

For a good solid meal, is Carle or Table d'Hôte, with Wine & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

Wholesale Agents: W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famous DANISH brew, for years known as the first Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE.
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SUITS
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER



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BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Comprodores, and from
DONNELLY AND WHYTE.
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MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVED, GINGER
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Factory at Yuenell

OFFICE: No. 24, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 15

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER

FLOOD PICTURES

of

CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Lighting Hankow.
We understand that Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co. have obtained the contract for the whole of the lighting of the city of Hankow. The machinery will be supplied partly by British and partly by American firms. Birmingham's Next Lord Mayor. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is to be invited to accept nomination as Lord Mayor of Birmingham, and it is understood that he will consent. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who is aged 40, only entered the Council in November, 1911, and a few months ago was created an alderman. His father was three times Mayor of Birmingham.

Order of the Annunziata.
The Order of the Annunziata, which King Victor Emmanuel has presented to President Poincaré, is not only the most distinguished and ancient of Italy's Orders, but it is one of the oldest in Europe, going back to about the time the Garter was founded in the fourteenth century. The Annunziata, which was reconstituted by Charles III. of Spain in 1518, has been bestowed upon King George and the Duke of Connaught.

Glasgow Election Result.
The polling in Glasgow Central Division on July 1, resulted as follows:—Mr. McLeod, official Unionist candidate, 5,341; Mr. Balstone, Independent Unionist candidate, 1,681. This small poll of less than one-third of the electorate is in part due to the fact that many men are with the colours, and that the unexpected election had aroused more resentment than interest during the two days' campaign. Politics have been mentioned by neither candidate.

Mr. Chang Hu Impatched.
The reports gathered from the investigations conducted by the delegates to Mr. Chang Hu's impeachment in the various salt districts have already been submitted to the Government and a decision was to have been delivered this week but for the fact that the Minister of Justice has discovered additional evidence from Kalgan and other sources. The Minister of Justice has to go to these places in order to conduct a personal investigation. Hence the Government's decision on Mr. Chang Hu's case is still withheld pending further investigations, says the Peking Gazette.

Kaiser Hates the Marcellite.
The Kaiser hates the "Marcellite." Since he came to the throne, William II. has never allowed the French national hymn to be played at his Court, or at any of the State theatres or by any German naval or military band. If he entertained the French Ambassador at dinner, the musicians used to be told to play the "Marche de St. Denis."

Another monarch once forbade the strains of his own national anthem. When the Shah of Persia visited Manchester in 1899, a band at the railway station struck up the Persian national. Nasser-Din promptly sent a messenger begging them to change the tune. He had heard it so frequently since his arrival in England a fortnight previously that it was beginning to get on his nerves.

A Borrowed Baby.
The story of a baby that was registered twice was told before Mr. Justice Bowlett at Leeds Assizes yesterday, which Elizabeth Smith, aged 23 years, described as a housekeeper, pleaded guilty of forging a certificate entitling her to benefit from the National Amalgamated Approved Society. It was stated that she represented to the society in Bradford that she was about to become a mother, and then went to Normanton, where she borrowed a baby. She brought it back to Bradford and registered it as her child.

The Judge: So this poor baby was registered twice. Mr. Slater: Yes.

The Judge: Authors, please note: Here is a splendid story for use in future years.

His Lordship passed sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division.

NOTICE.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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HIRE
From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

ANTIPON IN HONGKONG

Spreading the Fame of the Great British Specific For Rapid Fat-Reduction.

The burden of obesity is so distressing and so unprepossessing, and is generally so difficult to get rid of with any degree of permanence, that the introduction to Hongkong of the famous British Specific Antipon will be welcome in many quarters. The preparation is not unknown here already, but the obstacles in the way of its supply to the general public were necessarily great. All difficulties are now removed.

Ever the important discovery of Antipon the treatments usually employed for the reduction of weight—starvation, dietary rules, sweating and purging, together with mineral drugging. All these things are weakening in the extreme, and, when obstinately persisted in, ruinous to the constitution. Antipon is diametrically opposed to such drastic methods.

To expel the superfluous fatty matter from the system is all very well, but the body must be kept nourished at the same time. Now, Antipon not only rapidly eliminates the excess of fat, but overcomes the unfortunate tendency to "run to fat." Ample wholesome food therefore becomes Antipon's strength-giving ally, and there is no need to dread that the extra nourishment taken will bring about a re-development of excessive fatty tissue.

Every dose of Antipon is a sure step in the direction of the recovery of beauty of form and vigorous nervous energy.

The decrease of weight is not a tedious process. Within twenty-four hours of the first dose there is a reduction varying according to individual conditions between 8 oz. to 3 lb. The scales will be the unerring recorder. The daily decrease is eminently satisfactory. When normal weight and symmetrical proportions are regained the treatment is no longer necessary.

Antipon contains only the most harmless vegetable substances in solution, the liquid being in appearance like a light red wine. It is palatable, refreshing and slightly tart, and never occasions any unpleasant resolutionary effects.

Antipon can be obtained at all drug stores, from stock or to order, or in case of any difficulty, a large order will be forwarded direct from the Antipon Laboratories, Store Street, London E.C.4, carriage paid, on receipt of remittance for 11 shillings, or 22 shillings.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Edgar B. Davis, New York.
Karavolos, Shanghai.
Mengsoon Seng, Bangkok.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Hangsang, Chefoo.
Raymondhoe 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.
Rayward Tangomaru, Kobe.
Yokota & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.
Tonggaingloong, Kobe.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, North Point, Hongkong, on Monday, the 13th day of September, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereto, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.

2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:— "Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."

And Notice is hereby also given that a Further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held at the Club House aforesaid, on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of September, 1915, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the above-mentioned resolutions.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1915.
By Order of the General Committee.

REGINALD BROWN,
Hon. Secretary,
The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Note:—If the proposed alteration in the Articles, as above, is made, the immediate effect will be that any present Member who is the subject of a Nation now at war with Great Britain will ipso facto cease to be a Member as from the date of such alteration.

NOTICE.

I, WALTER SINCLAIR, of 72 The Peak, Hongkong, Merchant, and natural born British subject, son of William Henry Siegler, a naturalized British subject, originally of Swiss nationality, hereby declare that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the surname of SINCLAIR, in lieu of and in substitution for Siegler and that such change of name has been evidenced by a Deed Poll executed by me, dated the 11th June, 1915 and which has been enrolled in the Central Office for the Supreme Court of Judicature. Dated the 24th day of June, 1915.

WALTER SINCLAIR.
Witness:—
R. A. EDGAR, Solicitor,
Manchester.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanai Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchoi Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongsichong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Houses in "Torres Buildings" Kowloon, Cheap rental. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

THE Steamship
"MANCHURIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo undelivered after 5th September, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Sept. 9th at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Thursday 9th September 1915. No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before October, 2nd 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. O. MORTON, Agent.
Hongkong, September 3, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—Two large rooms with balconies (one room first floor and one on third floor) in "Hongkong Hotel Mansions." For particulars apply to—MANAGER, Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Japanese gentleman wishes to rent half of a four-roomed house in Kowloon. Apply to "K." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side car, late 1914 Model.—Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE—A large quantity of China & Glassware, Table and Bed Linen. For permit to view and full information apply to the Agent, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town. Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

2 Buoys with their Moorings, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

LOST ON THE PEAK.

LOST: Black and white Pekinese pug dog. G. A. HASTINGS, 107 The Peak.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From MEXICAN, PERUVIAN, and CHILIAN PORTS and

JAPAN PORTS.

s.s. "ANYO MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 31st August at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 5th September at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown where they will be examined on 11th September at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 13th September 1915.

K. DOI, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915.

NOTICES.



THE HALL-MARK

OF CIGARETTE PERFECTION.

Save Your Empty "MASPERO" Tins.

Amusing Pictures by Tom Browne can be Obtained with them On View in the HONGKONG CIGAR STORE Window.

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RIPOLIN THE QUICK DRYING ENAMEL

FOR ALL WOOD-METAL-STONE, ETC.
— BEST FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —
STOCKED IN 1/4 GALL. 1/2 GALL. & 1 GALL. TINS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR? ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036.

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE JAPANESE BOOK, 1915. 40c	BUSINESS LIFE, HINTS ON OFFICE MANAGEMENT, W. J. Perkins. 30c
RIFLES & REVOLVERS & RIFLE SHOOTING, Cunningham & Robinson. 16.50	THE GREAT SETTLEMENT, Ernest Doyle. 4.80
STEAM POWER, W. E. Dalby. 16.50	
THE BOOK OF FRANCES, edited by W. Stephens. (Proceeds in aid of Fund for relief of Injured Depts. FROM PEACE TO WAR, 64 plates, old plates. 80c	THE CRYSTAL STOPPER, M. Leblanc. 30c
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MULTIPLER & CATASTROPHE, Theodore Cook. 80c	THREE MEN ON THE SUMMIT, Jerome. 30c
WAR MAP GALLIOLI, PENINSULA. 80c	BEAUTY CARLING, Dolt Wyllarde. 30c
WAR MAP OF THE BRITISH FRONT. 80c	A WINE DAYS' WOODEN, Croker. 30c
HOW TO WIN AT AUCTION BRIDGE, C. Cui Cavendish. 80c	THE YODSIE, A. & G. Asher. 30c
NICKY-NAN RESERVIST, Quiller-Couch. 1.75	'N TUNE WITH THE INFINITE, Trina. 30c
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ETIQUETTE & ENTERTAINING, Mrs. Armstrong. 80c	CITY OF BEAUTIFUL ROSENSE, Thurston. 30c
	GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD, Thurston. 30c
	THE HARVEST, Porter. 30c
	THE SETTLER, RALPH CONNOR. 30c
	AT THE FOOT OF THE RAINBOW, Porter. 30c
	BY THE GODS BELOVED, Cressy. 30c
	GOING SOME, Rex Beach. 30c
	GIRL OF THE LIMERLOST, Porter. 30c
	WILL RISE, Maxwell. 30c
	THE SWEET, Mrs. Sidwick. 30c
	THE DUKE'S MOTTO, McCarty. 30c
	THE SEA LADY, H. G. Wells. 30c

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JEFFREY'S
PILSENER
BEER
NEW STOCKS JUST
TO HAND
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

傳佈無非其真事聞要訪探大正新聞官報本

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BIRTHS.

AITKENHEAD.—On August 28, 1915, at 69 Yangtzeppoo Road, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Aitkenhead, a daughter.
KENDALL.—On August 27, 1915, at Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Kendall, a son.
BELL.—At Hankow on August 26, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bell, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APENES-WEST.—On August 30, 1915, at the British Consulate General and afterwards at the Norwegian Consulate General Mr. E.O. Apenes of Shanghai and Mrs. M. West, widow, also of Shanghai.
CARVALHO-BRAGA.—On the 28th August at St. Anthony's Church, Anierley, S.E., Robert Anthony, youngson of Mr. and Mrs. E.A. Carvalho of Hongkong to Edith Gertrude only daughter of the late Dr. J.F. Braga of Anierley, and Mrs. J.F. Braga of "The Larches," Anierley, S.E.

DEATHS.

ELBOROUGH, A. C. E. of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Captain in the K.O.Y.L.I. Died on 30th July of wounds received in France.
FORDE, K.R. late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Lieutenant in the East Kent Regiment. Killed in France on 24th July.
JOHN FERRIS SEAMAN, late of Shanghai, at Hapcock Point, Maine, the 24th August, 1915. By cable from New York.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

THE MUNITIONS SITUATION.

Mr. Lloyd George has publicly stated, on various occasions lately, that the situation as regards the munitions output is, to all intents and purposes, satisfactory; and the beginnings of a very practical confirmation of his assertion are now coming through by wire, more as hints than as definite and connected statement. The time is not far distant, however, when we in the Colonies will be looking for news that consist of something more than hints. Months ago we were told that further success depended entirely on the supply of war material. We were told also what could have been accomplished long before, had it not been for the dearth of that material. The enemy, it was said, would have been cleared out of Belgium, and the Allies would have been in Germany!

To us out here it seems incredible that the public can have been allowed to remain in ignorance of the condition of affairs; that it was not till an untold number of our men had perished that the Home Government took upon itself to open the public's eyes to the great need that it was faced with. Unfortunately, as we observed at the time, the Government's delay in this matter put a first-class excuse into the mouths of the malcontents and strikers at Home, who immediately sheltered themselves behind the ignorance to which the authorities had condemned them and others. A mild panic arose, which was really no bad thing for the country, and, though many of the qualified workmen in whose hands lay the real responsibility for the output still hankered after a spell of idleness on the strike pay that is so dear to their souls, there were plenty of amateurs ready to come forward to offer what help they could. There was something more, too, than mere volunteering in all this. A nation was speaking; was saying to the Government: "If the shirkers will not work, the people as a whole will." In face of a determination so manifest, it was idle for the Trade Unionists to come forward with paltry rules of their own making, as to the exclusion of unqualified labour. The people in general wanted war, and wanted victory; and, however anxious the loafers might be to stand by while their brethren sacrificed in the trenches lives that could have been saved had there been greater mechanical activity at Home, it was useless for them to oppose the will of the country. The Government, too, was aware of this, and, having set its own house in order by a reconstitution of Ministry, it set to work to pass enactments, every one of which was a blow to the Trade Union gospel of "Don't work, and don't let others work."

If John Bull is slow in his movements, he is tolerably sure when he does move. In this case his moving has meant an ever-increasing number of munition centres, the repression of the unruly and lazy elements among the workers, and the enrolment of quite an army of willing helpers, from men too old to go to the front down to school-boys who have given up their summer holiday for the sake of helping their country. All is well then, with the output. Now for the results. Bearing in mind Sir John French's statements made some months ago, have we not every right to feel sanguine as to the success of our troops, now that they have got, or are almost immediately going to get, what they have been waiting for? If it was possible six months ago to crush the Germans who are fighting on the Western front, given sufficient ammunition, is it not equally so to-day? Shells were all that was wanted, we were told. Now that we have these, it would be unnatural for us not to look forward to speedy good results.

That Coat of Arms.

There was some amount of amusement evident on the faces of men passing along Battery Path and the "bank" portion of Queen's Road this morning, traceable to the fact that some enterprising gentleman had solved the difficulty of that coat of arms over the former German Bank by covering it with the Union Jack—on which, by the way, the legend was inscribed: "This is the Flag!" The idea is quite a good one, the more so that whosoever goes to take it down will be removing the British Ensign in order to make way for the enemy's crest—a queer sort of thing to do in a British Colony! We admire the perpetrator's initiative more than his artistry; but, be the design never so rude, it is at least the Union Jack and we protest against any movement for taking it down unless the authorities are prepared to replace it with something neater and more substantial, or preferably, to hack away the original coat of arms altogether. Messrs Sassoon, more power to them, have covered the arms appearing on their own windows, but on the floor above their offices there are five windows still disfigured with the emblem of blackguardism, lying and cowardice. Will someone put a cover over them?

The Portuguese and the Money Lenders.

Two cases appeared in our issue of yesterday wherein money advanced by Chinese to Portuguese was sued for. We are glad to note that in neither case did the plaintiff succeed in getting abnormally good terms. In one, the Chief Justice, on being told that the Portuguese defendant's wage was but \$100 a month, observed that he had been very foolish. In the abstract, agreed; but it is easy to be wise after the event, and when a man, be he Portuguese, British, or any other nationality, is up against the wall financially, his instinct is to borrow and not to look too closely into the conditions of interest and repayment. The Hongkong Portuguese is usually regarded as fair game by the money-lending element. His salary is rarely a large one—often it is a disgracefully low one if we bear in mind the fact that he is not infrequently a more able man than many of the Britishers in this Colony who draw a very comfortable wage for doing nothing, more or less picturesquely—and he is no more immune from occasional money difficulties than his wealthier neighbour.

A Man Easy to Squeeze.

The money-lender can always keep track of him, for Hongkong is not London or Liverpool, and can always hold over him the threat of exposure to his kith and kin if he does not pay the interest regularly. Thus he is able to squeeze him pretty much as he chooses. We have many times suggested that it was almost time that the money-lending arrangements of this Colony were thoroughly overhauled, and we earnestly hope that, when the war is over, the whole business will be gone into completely and an Ordinance passed which will make the way of the squeeze a little harder. As it is, one feels that a debt of gratitude is due to our judges, who usually give but short shrift to the lenders. If rents were in proportion to salaries out here, one would feel less ready, perhaps, to hold a brief for the Portuguese borrower; but seeing that these are an almost paralyzing item to the man whose income is small, one cannot get up much sympathy with the good folk who are apt to speak loftily of the Portuguese as living beyond their means.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

September 1	...	Tons 211
" 2	...	" 214
" 3	...	" 203
Total to 3rd inst.		628
Daily average		212.67

DAY BY DAY.

IF ALL THE YEAR WERE PLAYING HOLIDAYS, TO SPOT WOULD BE AS TEDIOUS AS TO WORK.—HENRY IV.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 344 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 412 published.

The Mails.
American and Siberian Mails.—Due per a.s. Tenyo Maru—today.
French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Amzone at 4 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Anbui to-day at 5 p.m.

Share Market News.—Opening Official Quotations.

Closing prices:—
Banks.—\$815, buyers.
North China Insurance, Tls. 165 buyers.
Unions.—\$972, sellers.
Hongkong Fines.—\$410, buyers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd.—\$103, sales.
Star Ferries.—\$353, buyers.
Rauhs.—\$380, sellers.
Tronchs.—\$1/8, buyers.
Ural Caspian.—40/- sellers.
Hongkong and W'poa D. Co. Ltd.—\$74, buyers.
Shanghai Decks.—Tls. 63 buyers.
Hotels.—\$112, buyers.
Humphrey's Estates.—\$7, buyers.
Light and Power.—\$430, buyers.
Tramways \$5.10 buyers.
Union Waterboats.—\$17, sellers.
Canton Insurance.—\$415, buyers.
Douglas's.—\$70, buyers.
Indo (Combined) \$143 b.
Indo (Deferred) 88 b.
Indo (Preferred) 55 b.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$8.30, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$126, buyers.
Kung Yik.—Tls. 16, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—105 buyers.

Up to the Minute.
Unions.—\$955, buyers.
Douglas's.—\$80, buyers.
Steamboats.—\$191, buyers.
Indo.—\$144, buyers and div.
China Sugars.—\$126, buyers.
Kowloon Wharves.—\$76, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$81, buyers.
Kung Yik.—Tls. 16, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 45th anniversary of the institution of the French Republic.

Appointment.
The King's Esquadrone empowering Senor Don Salvador M. Oavero to act as Consul for Peru in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Sale of Crown Land.
It is notified in the Gazette that Sales of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the District Office, Tai Po, at 11 a.m., on Monday, September 20, 1915 and at the Police Station, Tai Po, at 12 noon, on Thursday, September 23, 1915.

Appropriation Ordinance Approved.
His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 14 of 1915.—An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary sum of seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-six cents, to defray the charges of the year 1914.

Victoria Theatre.
There was a big house at the Victoria Theatre last night, the principal items on the programme being two remarkably good War Gazettes and a most ingenious detective-story film in three parts: "The Trap." In this some more of the thrilling adventures of the lady detective, Miss Borden, are seen. There are also some good comics on the list.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS

THE DARDANELLES.

On the Western Front.

Though the situation in Russia, Southern Austria and the Dardanelles looms so large in the world's interest, one still cannot lose the feeling that it is the Western front that is the real heart of things, and that it is there that the victory will finally be won. Cabinet Ministers at Home have explained why the progress there has been slow; why the fighting has been mainly trench warfare, usually, more or less of a defensive sort so far as the Allied troops are concerned. All last winter and all the spring, and the greater part of the summer, our men had perforce to harbour their ammunition and to wait patiently till matters at Home allowed of a more generous supply. The enforced waiting has not been entirely without its advantages. Many of our men have been allowed to get a long-needed rest in England, the French have been able to ring the changes on their troops in the trenches and those in reserve and, according to yesterday's wire, the Belgian army has been able to pull itself together. Results such as these are not to be pooh-poohed, particularly when we call to mind the fact that Germany's energies on the Eastern front and her increasing shortage of men have scarcely allowed her to give any of her own trench-dwellers a holiday. As to the immediate future—troops that are short of shells cannot well maintain the heavy artillery fire that has characterized our men's fighting during the past week; and we shall look forward eagerly to the Field Marshal's next report as to what has really been accomplished by it. That the French and Belgians share our men's keenness and general activity is shown plainly enough in this morning's wire as well as in the recent results obtained by the French armies.

In Gallipoli.
Next, in point of interest, comes the position in Gallipoli. Now that the temporary excitement, which was the outcome of the rumour that the Dardanelles actually had fallen, has subsided, our readers are able once more to form something like a square and sensible view of matters. The Straits have not been forced but it is manifestly the opinion in Europe that their days are very much numbered. Sir Ian Hamilton is as cautious as Sir John French and has all the British soldier's aversion to the practice of hallooing before the other end of the wood is reached. In the northern zone of the Peninsula, even if we assume that the Blyk Anatolia point mentioned in this morning's wire is the farthest inland that the Suvla Bay contingent has reached, it may be well on towards half way across Gallipoli; and it has broken the back of the work, inasmuch as it has rounded the mountainous Sirian district. Thus we should be pessimistic indeed if we did not look to hear of good news—the very best news in fact—at an early date.

Other Wires.
While waiting, the British have improved the shelling hours by sinking four more transports (we hope they were full ones) in that region, and the French armies have accounted for a fifth. At the same time comes news of further Italian successes in the Alps; successes which have made the Austrians glad to abandon some of their trenches. As a set-off to these little scores, Germany can proudly record that she has sunk three tramp steamers in a week and that Admiral von Tirpitz has been recommended to take a "prolonged holiday." We have a more vulgar term in English for the order that appears to have been conferred on this naval hero. It would seem that Germany is expressing her gratitude to him for his striking achievements in the Baltic—whereby she lost a new battleship, three cruisers and odds and ends of small craft. From her performances in Gallia it looks as though "she sank" would shortly be presented to some of the Generals as well as to this distinguished admiral.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 4, 1890.)

The Dollar.
September 4.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/10."

The Silver Exchange.
August 29.—"Silver exchange is still on the boom. A reliable authority, which his name is Dan 'ol, says we are certain to see the Mexican shekel of commerce quoted at four bob before the end of the year. So say we; but our present trouble is the exceptional inconvenience of the almighty dollar. Subscribers and advertisers with long outstanding accounts, kindly note."

Opium Permits.

August 29.—"The Harbour Master (Commander Ramsey R.N.) issued a notification to the local imports of opium, yesterday, to the effect that in future they would have to state, in their applications for permits to remove chests the day and hour of such removal. As that would cause very considerable inconvenience, owing to the difficulty of dealing with large consignments readily, a protest was made, and the Government are to be memorialised."

A Notorious Gool Bird.

August.—"A notorious gool bird whose record of eight seclusions ranges from three weeks up to one year, since 1889, was caught in Lower Lascar Row yesterday, two days after his return from banishment without leave and reappeared at Mr. Wodehouse's terrace this morning. His Worship sent him into retirement for a year, and ordered that at the end of his term he should be deported to Central Africa, and induced to lose himself a la Em'n Pasha."

Our Sanitary Board.

August 30.—"For the past two months Pedder's Hill, where our hard-worked staff drag out anything but heavenly existence, has been one hideous mass of open drains and foul stinks to which even far-famed Ologues must take second place. Complaints have been made to remedy this grievance, and of course have been practically ignored. We never had a chance of showing one of the Sanitary experts down a drain and keeping him there until he was sufficiently white-washed to take his seat in the Celestial choir, or no doubt there would have been a sensational shindy and, as customary in this Colony, the innocent would have suffered. We respectfully asked the late Hon. Mr. Chadwick to have a look at a not altogether unimportant section of Hongkong tax-payers being slowly asphyxiated with poisonous gases from stinking drains and burned up with fever from the impregnated soil, but he never came, he was better occupied in writing proxy reports, talking high falutin' twaddle at Sanitary Board meetings, listening to the adulatory whimpers of boot-licking sycophants, and drawing a whopping big salary from the elastic pockets of the Hongkong public; and we finally entrusted Mr. Cooper, the specially appointed 'drains man,' to come round and take stock of our woes. But even the scientific Mr. Cooper hasn't come, although our hospitality and special blend of the purest Glenfethachan are almost world renowned."

Scandalous Wharf Arrangements.

August 30.—"The scandalous wharf arrangements to the west of the Central Market, whence the Chinese Yau-mat launches start, have been a disgrace to the colony. The rapidly developing passenger traffic between Hongkong and Hanchuan, Yau-mat, and Chinese Kowloon makes it imperative that some sort of system and proper wharfage arrangement should be made, at the Hongkong end of the line at any rate, for the safety of the travelling public. This morning as a crowd of passengers were making a rush to get on board one of these filthy rattle-traps locally dubbed passenger launches, two of them were precipitated into the water, and all but drowned. The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited."

August 30.—"The net earnings of the past half-year show a

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for September 4th 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$227 per share, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$101 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$60 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$117 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$265 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$89 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$70 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$35 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$118 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—27 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$172 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$116 per share, ex div., sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$77 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$31 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

small increase over those of the corresponding period of 1889.

The damages due to the Hon. C. P. Chater and others in connection with the recent action have been ascertained to be \$13,576 69, and this amount appears at the debit of Profit and Loss in the annexed accounts. The legal expenses in connection with the same action amount to about \$5,000, and will appear at the debit in the current half-year's accounts. In April last Mr. and Mrs. Roberts resigned their posts as Manager and Matron of the Hotel, and on their departure Mr. and Mrs. Tucker (from the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool) were appointed in their place."

Local Distilling.

September 1.—"The China Sugar Refining Company distilled 9,120 gallons of spirits during the quarter ended the 25th August."

The Gambling-House Boom.

September 2.—"We are continually being requested by respectable Chinese merchants and other leading residents to expose the 'boom' in gambling-houses which has been going on throughout the colony for some time, and we contemplate doing so thoroughly at an early date; there is no doubt whatever that the ranks of these pests of the community have been greatly swelled of late; even the authorities admit that much."

A representative of this paper asked one of the Inspectors of Police the other day why these low and notoriously known gambling-houses were never raided nowadays? He answered that it was entirely useless—that the local law, as at present interpreted, simply made fools of the Executive, as the odds against a conviction being obtained before a magistrate were quite fifty to one."

REVIEW.

MORE ABOUT FINANCE IN CHINA.

Chinese Currency and Banking." By Sir James B. Wagon. Author of "Finance in China," Shanghai, 1915. North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., \$10 or 18/-.

It is not many months since we had the pleasure of reviewing Mr. Wagon's "Finance in China," a book which manifestly foreshadowed a sequel. It was impossible to treat fully, in the one or two chapters which the author could afford in that work, so wide a subject as Chinese banking, and readers of the forerunner of this new book will be eager to know how he has handled so engrossing a matter when he finds himself free to launch out over a stretch of four hundred and fifty pages.

"Chinese Currency and Banking" is distinctly the work of a man who knows how to apply general knowledge to particular facts. Mr. Wagon has not set out to write so important a study of Chinese banking without having first mastered the governing principles that apply to banking as a whole. Indeed Chinese money methods are so appallingly abstruse that no man who had not what Mr. Wagon obviously has—an all round knowledge of world finance to bring to bear on the subject—could write ten lines upon it without coming up against some insurmountable obstacle or other. Here no obstacles seem to have been encountered; everything runs smoothly and there are few men engaged in business in this part of the world who cannot learn a very great deal from what the author has to say. He realizes that, from our Western point of view, China is a new country; a young bear with all its trouble to come; but he also knows—and shows—that such a country should have a care how it heedlessly throws away the worthier traditions of an older era. It is true that he consciously starts with the idea that Chinese methods call for reform, but he is unfailingly fair, and ever ready to give old China full due for all that was excellent and praiseworthy in her traditional manner of doing business.

On questions of coinage and of currency bases and developments, as on the relations between the State and the financial world, Mr. Wagon is remarkably clear, and helps to smooth away many of the difficulties that must have beset the path of the average Far Eastern reader; indeed his chapter headed "Currency in China" is not only a valuable little bit of Chinese history in itself, but it throws out, with a laudable thoroughness, most, if not all, of the problems that hang round a silver currency. Questions touched upon in the author's former work—the variety of mints, the absence of uniformity of coinage, etc.—are here satisfactorily expanded and, an interesting point to Hongkong readers, the for and against of a gold standard for China receive due consideration; indeed the chapter on the bases of currency is a book in itself, and one which no one interested in Hongkong's money matters ought to be without.

It goes without saying that however much inclined the China of the future may be to adopt foreign finance systems, much of her present method of doing bank business is destined to survive; and this fact adds value to a long and informative chapter in Mr. Wagon's book on "District Banks," and the plan usually followed in forming Chinese banks in general. Both here and elsewhere the author has known how to keep technical detail within the bounds of reasonableness. He has made a close study of other works that deal with his subject and he has been careful to avoid the blemishes, of proximity on the one hand and scurrilousness on the other, which have marked some of the books treating with Chinese peculiarities. The book is straightforward and—essentially practical—the work of a business man who knows what he wants to say and who has the added ability to say it in a style that is easy and pleasant. "Chinese currency and Banking" will get no more than it deserves if it reaches a wide popularity both in the East and at Home.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir:—I hope you will grant me space to say a few words about the Belgians still in Belgium. The admirable efforts of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium are going a long way to avert famine, but if the million-and-a-half destitute Belgians are to be kept alive the National Committee must have yet further support. The only conceivable cause of doubt in the matter must lie in a mere weariness in well-doing, produced not by any intellectual difficulty but by such wholly unimportant things as time and fatigue. I think, therefore, the best way of preventing any possible neglect of so great a matter is to repeat once more the great truths upon which rested the whole original claim, not so much on our sympathy as on our common honesty. The simplicity and enormity of the Belgian story can best be set forth, perhaps, in four truisms, all toweringly self-evident.

First, of course, the mere badness of the story is almost too big to be held in the mind. There have been stories of a woman or a child actually robbed of reason for life by the mere ocular shock of some revolting cruelty done in their presence. There was really a danger of something of the kind paralyzing our protest against the largest and, by the help of God, the last of the crimes of the Prussian Kings. The onlookers might have been struck into a sort of gibbering imbecility and even amiable finality of the foul stroke. We had no machines that could measure the stunning directness of the blow from hell. We could hardly realise an enormous public act which the actor did not wish to excuse, but only to execute. Yet such an act was the occupation of Belgium; almost the only act in history for which there was quite simply and literally nothing to be said. Bad history is the whole basis of Prussia: but even in bad history the Prussians could find no precedent and no palliation; and the more intelligent Prussians did not try. A few were so feeble-minded as to say they had found dangerous documents in Brussels, as if what they had done could possibly be excused by things they did not know when they did it. This almost piteous lapse in argument was, however, covered up by the cleverer Prussians as quickly as might be. They preferred to stand with a rag of reason on them than with such a rag as that. Before we come to the monstrous material suffering, there is in the existing situation an abstract insanity, which the brain of man must not bear. A nightmare must not abide to the end. The tiniest trace of Prussian victory that remains will make us think of something which is not to be thought of: of something like the victory of the beasts over mankind.

Second, it must be remembered that this murder has been done upon a people of such proximity and familiarity that there cannot be any mistake about the matter. There is some shadowy justification for the comparative indifference to the wrongs of very remote peoples: for it is not easy for us to guess how much slavery shocks a negro or cannibalism a cannibal. But the innkeepers and shopkeepers of Ostend felt exactly as the innkeepers and shopkeepers of Dover would feel. We have to imagine a pre-historic cruelty coming suddenly upon a scene which was civilised and almost commonplace. Imagine tigers breaking out of the Zoological Gardens and eating all the people in Albany Street; imagine Red Indians exhibited at Olympia literally scalping every passer-by from that place to Hammer-smith Broadway; imagine Jack the Ripper crowned king of Whitechapel and conducting his executions in broad daylight outside the Tube station at Aldgate; imagine as much as you can of what is violent and

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES

In Circulation.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended August 31, 1915, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$6,207,168	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.	21,785,064	17,500,000
Mercantile Bank of India Limited.	1,850,400	850,000

Total \$29,842,632 23,350,000
Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.

Securities with the Crown Agents \$68,040.

contradictory in an over-turn of all modern life by troglodytes; and you are still falling short of this fearful Belgian scene in that familiar Belgian scenery. It is idle to talk of exaggerations or misrepresentations about a case so close to us. Chinese tortures may not be quite so fantastic as travellers tell us; Siberia may not be so desolate as its fugitives say it is: but we could no more invent such a massacre in Belgium than we could a massacre in Balham. The things of shameless shame that have been done are something worse than prodigies, worse than nightmares, worse than devilleries; they are facts.

Third, this people we have heard of daily have endured this unheard of thing; and endured it for us. There are countless cases for compassion among the bewildering and heartrending by-products of this war: but this is not a case for compassion. This is a case for that more working minimum of a sense of honour that makes us repay a poor man who has advanced his last penny to post a letter we have forgotten to stamp. In this respect Belgium stands alone; and the claims even to other Allies may well stand aside till she is paid to the uttermost farthing. There has been self-sacrifice everywhere else; but it is self-sacrifice of individuals, each for his own country; the Serbian dying for Serbia, or the Italian for Italy. But the Belgium did not merely die for Europe. Belgium died for Europe. Not only was the soldier sacrificed for the nation; the nation was sacrificed for mankind. It is a sacrifice which, I think, quite unique even among Christians; and quite inconceivable among pagans. If we even privately utter a murmur, or even privately grudge a penny for binding the wounds of so solitary and exceptional a martyr, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional. We shall perhaps be nearest to the state of that unspeakable sociologist who persuaded his wife to partake of a simultaneous suicide; and then himself cheerfully lived on.

Fourth: If there be anyone on this earth who does not find the final success of such crime more than the mind can bear; if there be anyone who does not feel it as the more graphic since it walks among the tramway lines and lamp-posts of a life like our own; if there be anyone who does not feel that to be caught napping about Belgium is like being caught robbing one's mother on her death-bed; there still remains a sort of brutal compassion for bodily pain, which has been half-admitted here and there even by the oppressors themselves. If we do not do a great deal more even than we have already done, it may yet be said of us that we left it to the very butchers of this nation to see that it did not bleed to death.

I therefore plead for further help for the Members of the National Committee who have taken this duty upon themselves. All subscriptions can be addressed to the Treasurer at Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, or to Local Committees where they have been formed.

Yours faithfully,
G. K. CHESTERTON.
Overrocks,
Beaconsfield, Bucks.
5th August, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT
OF SELECTED
FILLET HADDOCKS
AND
KIPPERS.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 4, 1914.

Loyal Ireland.
At a patriotic meeting at Cork, attended by prominent persons of all parties, even extremists, a resolution was passed assuring the Government that Ireland would assist them to the utmost. Speakers urged every man to enlist.

British Force Drives Enemy Back.
The Official Press Bureau, confirming the report of the capture of ten German guns by the British, says that the British pushed back the enemy, and that fighting is progressing along almost the whole line.

French Government Removes from Paris.
The French Government has been transferred to Bordeaux. A Proclamation issued by the French Government explains that the decision to transfer is based purely upon military reasons, because Paris is becoming the pivot of operations. Though the city may not necessarily be the immediate object of attack, such attack seems unlikely, the armies will be manoeuvring round it. The Government therefore deemed the transfer prudent in order to be free to exercise its authority throughout the country. President Poincaré has left Paris for Bordeaux.

LOCAL.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
We are advised that monthly subscribers to the above fund, up to the 3rd inst., totalled 91, amounting monthly to \$482.50. There have also been received 13 donations amounting to \$385. As matters, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional. We shall perhaps be nearest to the state of that unspeakable sociologist who persuaded his wife to partake of a simultaneous suicide; and then himself cheerfully lived on.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
G. H. R.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 6th day of Sept., 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years commencing from 30th March, 1903.

No. of Lot.	Approximate Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent
1	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
2	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
3	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
4	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
5	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
6	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
7	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
8	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
9	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100
10	150 feet by 150 feet	1.5	\$100

ST MARY'S SCHOOL KOWLOON.

The above School will re-open on September 15.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

We have removed from our premises No. 14 to No. 12, Queen's Road Central, just in the rear of Messrs. Pathe Freres.

RUTTONJEE & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th day of September,

1915, at 3 o'clock p.m.

by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer, at his Sales Room

Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

Lot I. All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 1416 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 3 Macdonnell Road.

Area 5668 Square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown Rent \$39.

Lot II. All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 1416 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 3 Macdonnell Road.

Area 5668 Square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown Rent \$40.50.

Lot III. All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 1416 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 4 Macdonnell Road.

Area 6850 Square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown Rent \$47.00.

The above mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 14th October, 1899.

Lot IV. All those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 932 and Inland Lot No. 1729.

Together with messuage and buildings thereon known as "Dethick" No. 63 Robinson Road including all out-houses, stables and a croquet lawn.

Inland Lot No. 932 contains an area of 81635 square feet and is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 99 years created by a Crown Lease thereof dated the 20th day of December, 1900.

Annual Crown Rent \$375.00.

Inland Lot No. 1729 contains an area of 14100 square feet and is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 23rd day of January, 1905 created by the Crown Lease thereof dated the 28th day of July, 1905 with such right of renewal for a further term of 75 years as provided in the said Crown Lease.

Annual Crown Rent \$80.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

EWENS & NEEDHAM,

Alexandra Buildings,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL KOWLOON.

School Work will re-commence on Thursday, September 9th, at 9 a.m.
Boarders return on Wednesday afternoon, September 8th.

TENNIS



SHOES - SOCKS

- - SHIRTS - -

BEITS SCARVES

- - SWEATERS - -

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MBN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 340.

LADIES FOOTWEAR.

- SMART -

GOLF BROGUES

NOW ON SHOW.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS, ETC.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS. FULLY GUARANTEED. BEST MAKE.

Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2472 THE KILTIES KOURSHIP THREE BLIND MICE

FAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.

by

Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper)

and

Pipe-Major Ross.....H. M. Scots Guards

CALL FOR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

A KINGLY DRINK WITH A KINGLY TITLE



"The Top Notch of Scotch."

The Distillers Company Ltd.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road, YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Japan," tons 5,399, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on the 15th September.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | S.S. Taishan, Tons 2006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship, TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Salmam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 9 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 1.30 p.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong on the same day by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Atsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato T. 16,000 Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	THURS, 9th Sept. at noon. THURS, 23rd Sept. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo T. 12,500	TUES, 7th Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES, 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thure, d a y, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Bogoda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000	TUES, 14th Sept. at 4 p.m. FRI, 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 12,500	MONDAY, 16th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 17th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Ohta T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept.
SHANGHAI (Kobe) and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujita T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 12th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000	SUN, 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	THURS, 9th Sept. at 10 a.m.

[Fitted with wireless telegraphy.]

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0

Montreal \$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.

1st Return \$37.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.

1st Return \$72. 1st Return \$73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.

2nd " \$ 90. 2nd " \$ 85.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
W'WEL, C'FOO & T'SIN	Huichow	5th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Sept. at d'light
H'HOW P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	7th Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	9th Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEL & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	11th Sept. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 4th September, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillwongx	JAVA	6th Sept.	JAPAN	12th Sept.
Tillaroemx	JAVA	9th Sept.	SHAI	15th Sept.
Tillatip	JAPAN	13th Sept.	JAVA	15th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building, 15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept. at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	9th Nov. at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THEREON BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	21st Sept.	17th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	8th Oct.	13th Oct. "
Eastern	29th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenhay		22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 7th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 10th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmu..... [A. H. Stewart] WED. 8th Sept. at 2.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Shipbuilding Increase in America.
Washington, July 22.—Shipbuilding activity due to the heavy demand for vessels since the European war began is greater in the United States than it has been for several years. More steel vessels were being built or were under contract July 1 than at any time since 1901 and there was a greater tonnage of wooden vessels building than since 1907. Department of Commerce statistics issued to-day show 125 vessels were building July 1. Sixty-five were steel ships aggregating 208,428 tons, and sixty were wooden vessels, totalling 283,701 tons.

O.T.P. Drydock Ready in August

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's drydock and its surrounding plant, foundry, machine shops, etc., is expected to be ready for business early in August says the Vancouver World of July 13. Prince Rupert will then have on its harbour front what is described as the finest drydock plant along the Pacific coast, either in Canada or the United States. It has been undertaken at a cost of about \$1,500,000. The dock consists of three units, with a total capacity of 20,000 tons. There will be two end sections of 5000 tons each, and a middle section capable of holding a boat of 10,000 tons. All the units are interchangeable, and each dock is complete in itself, with pumps and air compressors. If necessary all three sections, or units, could be joined to hold a boat 600 feet long and weighing 20,000 tons. In addition to the actual dock, there are four other parts to the plant, namely: The foundry, which will be able to make castings as heavy as 12 tons; a boiler shop for marine repairs as well as for the construction of boilers; a machine shop, which is equipped amongst other things with a lathe having a 72-inch head; a ship shed and carpenter shop 160x300 feet, and a power house equipped with two large turbo-generators and a 15,000 foot air compressor. Construction work in connection with the drydock and its accompanying plant has been under way since the beginning of 1912, and the builders will soon be replaced by a staff of operators.

New Freight Line via Panama Canal

The Marine Transport Service Corporation's new shipping enterprise will shortly begin the operation of a line of steamers out of New York, plying between the Atlantic and North Pacific ports via the Panama Canal. The ports of call on this coast will be Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. It is anticipated that British Columbia lumber will form a considerable part of the return cargo of this line of vessels, and it is extremely probable that British Columbia ports will eventually be included in the scheduled ports of call. Two freighters of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet, the Eureka and the Tampico, have already been chartered for the business of the company. The Eureka will inaugurate the service to the Pacific, sailing from New York on July 20. The company is also inaugurating other lines of steam freighters out of New York to South American ports. The line to this coast will be known as the Pacific Coast Line. Besides the two vessels already in this fleet the company is conducting negotiations for the purchase of four other steamers. It is understood that the four steamers in the proposed purchase are the four Great Lake steamers Oswego, G. E. Brownell, Binghamton and J. J. McCallough, recently purchased by President Davidson of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company from the Erie Railroad Company for approximately \$600,000. It is believed that Mr. Davidson acted as agent for the Marine Transport Corporation at the purchase.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon, Haddocks, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFF

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

Appeal to Labour.

HOW WORK IS STILL BEING DELAYED.

Plot-Mongers Warned off Munitions Ministry.

Speaking in the House of Commons on July 28, Mr. Lloyd George reviewed the work of the Ministry of Munitions since it was established. He said: I gave a promise to some hon. members that I would make a statement before we separated, and I feel bound to say something about two or three questions which have been raised in the last few weeks in this House. The time really is not ripe for making anything in the nature of a full statement—I am not referring to the past—but as to future schemes it is impossible to give the House anything like an adequate idea of what has been, is being, and is about to be accomplished. Naturally there is some most important work which we are undertaking of which it would be highly imprudent for me to say anything about the details. With regard to the organisation of the office, we had to take over part of an organisation, and I am not sure it would not have been easier to set up a completely new organisation. That was impossible, for we had to get the experience of men who had been engaged in the work and who knew a good deal about the details of the work which had been accomplished.

Patriotic Business Men.
We have troubled more than doubled the size of the staff which had been occupied in the work which we are now undertaking. We have had practically to create a new staff, a very difficult undertaking. Fortunately, we have had placed at our disposal the services of a very considerable number of men in the business world, men of wide experience, who have been charged with very considerable undertakings. They have placed their services voluntarily at the disposal of the Ministry of Munitions, and are rendering excellent services, each in his own department. I think I can say that there are at least 90 men of first-class business experience who have placed their services voluntarily at the disposal of the Ministry of Munitions, and the vast majority of them have done so without any remuneration. Some of them are managers of very great concerns, and the firms are, I think, in most cases paying them salaries which the State could not afford to pay. These men are exceedingly helpful; in fact, without their help it would be quite impossible for me to have improvised a great department on the scale on which this department has necessarily to be organised and arranged.

The First Step.
The work that has been done is of a twofold character. Up to the present, it has consisted in speeding up existing contracts, and also in opening up fresh sources of supply. The first task consisted in quickening the work of existing armament firms. The opening up of new sources of supply simply meant the provision of war material some months hence, because if you set up new machinery and

new works, even with the greatest expedition in the world, you cannot hope to get any substantial output from these works for some weeks or even months, and, therefore the immediate supply of materials depends on our taking steps to facilitate, expedite, and speed up the work of those who have undertaken contracts and who have got the machinery for the purpose. More work had been allocated than they were capable of doing, owing to the shortage of machinery and labour.

The Second Step.
With regard to the second, there has been a clemour everywhere for more labour. There were some machines in the armament works lying very idle with no labour to work them. In addition to that, about four-fifths of the machines were not working full capacity. We had a census of all the machinery in the kingdom, and we found that only one-fifth employed on Government work was used for night shifts, so that if we had been able to arrange two or three shifts for the purpose of working these machines we could have enormously increased the output. I am glad to be able to say we have been able to assist these firms considerably either through the agency of the Munitions Ministry or of the Labour Exchange. We have succeeded during the past month in adding the labour available in the works connected with armaments 40,000 men and women, nearly one half of them skilled men. They are still pouring in, not only for working machinery which has been lying idle, but to enable night shifts to be increased in number. This has had a great effect in expediting the obligations of these firms. The yawning chasm between promise and performance, although not altogether bridged over, has been considerably reduced, and we hope to bring the two at an early date to crossing distance.

100,000 Volunteers.
As to munition workers we have enrolled nearly 100,000—(cheers). The great bulk of them are skilled in the engineering trades and shipbuilding. The difficulty has been that they are not all available for Government work. Nearly all are engaged in work of some degree of importance. We had to strike off men who were not conscious that they were doing Government work, men engaged in making screws and bolts used in shipbuilding; and men engaged on machinery for making Army biscuits. We shall do well if we get the use of one-fifth of the men who have enrolled. Any attempt to take the whole of them would be to invite disaster. We had to divide munition volunteers into three classes. First those engaged indirectly on munition work; secondly, those engaged on important work where some portion of them could be taken away; thirdly, those engaged directly on Government work.

80,000 Protest.
We ascertained which of these men were available by communicating first of all with the employers of these volunteers, to find out where there was any objection to their being taken away and the ground of objection. We have received protests from employers in respect of something like 80,000 volunteers. We have formed a body of business men representing various trades to investigate these protests, and also set up an extensive system of local investigation. The adjudicators are now sitting in the munition offices engaged in considering these protests. Thousands of these men have already been placed under the conditions of their enlistment. The work will now proceed at an accelerated pace, and we hope in the course of the next few days to place several thousand more. We propose to organise a reserve for another project on a very considerable scale, which we are about to launch.

The Front.
As to the question of releasing men from the front, it was no use appealing to the men themselves. They did not want to leave—(cheers). That is a very creditable story—(renewed cheers). The men who wanted to leave were not engineers at all. The engineers themselves hardly ever stepped forward. They are all anxious to stay at the front. We communicated with the shipbuilding and engineering firms themselves and asked them to send a return of men who had enlisted from their shops and the units they had joined. This return shows that scores of thousands of highly skilled men had enlisted. We have been able to arrange a basis with the War Office for the return of some of these men. Unfortunately, it excludes the men who are already abroad and those in the armies on the point of leaving, and therefore, we are confined to perhaps a third or a fourth of the skilled men who have joined the colours. Within the last month thousands have been released from the colours, and now, as the result of fresh arrangements which I have just made with the Secretary for War, many more thousands will become available in the course of the next few weeks, and I am told that if this is not enough I had better discuss the matter later on. I would rather not give the exact total figure.

Trade Union Regulations.
I come now to the other branch of the subject, namely, the relaxation of Trade Union regulations and practice. We arrived at an agreement with the engineering societies that there should be a complete relaxation of them in respect of establishments that we control. I regret that up to the present I cannot make any very satisfactory report. I should like to appeal to Trade Union leaders to bring legitimate pressure upon the men in their societies to work the arrangement made with the Government in a more liberal manner and a more satisfactory extent. I am told that the men could easily turn out at least 25 per cent. more shot, shell, cannon and material of war if they could take themselves during the war away from the domination of practices which control their action in time of peace. This is a very serious matter, and it is very essential. It is equivalent to adding not merely scores of thousands of these things, but nearly hundreds of thousands of men to those yards. To get the men to suspend this practice is all we ask. My hon. friend (Mr. Hodge) and those associated with him would render a great service to the State if they were able to persuade the men to relax those rules, regulations, and practices during the period of the war; because anything that can be done by the Government in the way of organising fresh supplies can make no impression for some time,

and what can make immediate impression is that the men should find the whole of their strength and energy into turning out munitions of war—(cheers).

The Importance of the Appeal.
I cannot, without giving figures which I ought not to give, make my hon. friends realise how vitally important it is to the interests of this country and the protection of the men in the trenches—to the comrades of these men, the sons of these men, the relatives of these men—I cannot without giving figures which I dare not give, adequately impress upon them the importance of their doing during the next few months their very best to increase the output in these yards.

Mr. Tyson Wilson: Can the right hon. gentleman say if there has been a great improvement in the places where meetings have been held?

Mr. Lloyd George: I have answered the question, but I am bound to say I have made inquiries during the last few days, and I am told that in some cases the position is worse. It is so deplorable I do not know how to refer to it.

The Limitation of Production.
Mr. McCallum Scott: Would the right hon. gentleman specify a little more particularly the nature of the rules and of the practices which at the present moment are restricting the production? It would be helpful to those members who in the next few days will be in the country.

Mr. Lloyd George: The Trade Union members know perfectly well what they are. It is a sort of unwritten rule; it is a practice whereby production is limited almost by the amount the average man can produce. If a man goes beyond a certain limit it is regarded as an act of disloyalty to his comrades. It is a very well-known practice—(hear, hear)—and during the period of peace there are reasons for it as well as against it. Undoubtedly the employers have been responsible because in the past the moment the men began to put forward the whole of their strength the employers reduced piece rates. Of course, it was a great piece of folly, and it takes a long time to get an experience of that kind out of the minds of the men, but I do hope they will take note of the solemn undertaking which is put into an Act of Parliament that at the end of the war the fact of their abandoning these practices now will not prevent them from restoring them then. It is so vital that those practices should be abandoned during the war that even an undertaking of that kind must be honoured—(cheers).

An Unnecessary Strike.
There is another practice that perhaps I ought to call attention to. This is a practice that where there is a shortage of skilled men upon a particular job other men who are quite competent to assist are not allowed to do so. We have had a solemn understanding that in those cases where it is absolutely urgent and necessary the Trades Unions would allow other unskilled men or skilled men of another kind to go there to assist, yet they have refused to allow that. I have a case in point now where there is a strike at this moment because plumbers were brought in to assist cooper-smiths to go round. The work could not be done because there were too few. But the plumbers could assist, and notice was given to the Union that they were to be brought in. The whole of the cooper-smiths walked out, and up to this moment, as far as I know, they are still out. This is deplorable, and I do hope that the influence of my hon. friends will be exerted—that the influence of all Trades Union leaders will be exerted to persuade the men that in these cases it is really quite impossible to keep to the rigid rules of Trades Unionism.

The War Badge.
The only other point as to labour which I have to say something about is badges. This is a most troublesome question. The fact of the matter is that badges have been given indiscriminately, quite indiscriminately, and there are hundreds of thousands of workmen in this country wearing badges who ought never to have had badges—(hear, hear). There were some cases in which the War Office found its recruiting was so badly interfered with that for the moment, perhaps, they went to the extreme, and gave too few badges. I think we have been able to establish a basis upon which we can give badges. We propose that badges shall be given where the Munitions Ministry are satisfied that the member is engaged on war work, and, in the second place, that the men are of a class who, through the possession of special skill or otherwise, are irreplaceable by other labour. The mere fact of a man being engaged on munition work is not enough to justify him in claiming a badge if it is possible for the man to be replaced by another man who would do his work just as well and who was not fit for enlistment. We have to satisfy ourselves as to those two conditions before a badge is given, and we are taking very elaborate measures in order to satisfy ourselves on that ground. The employer has first of all to make application for his men, and has to give reasons why they ought to be given badges. These reasons will be carefully examined, and upon the basis of the report which we get the badges will be given. We have given an undertaking that rates of wages will not be reduced if the output is increased.

Fresh Sources of Supply.
Some steps have been taken for organising fresh sources of supply. The first step we are taking is to extend existing factories. It is rather difficult to go into detail as to the steps we are taking in this connection. A good deal has been said about the shortage of rifles and machine-guns. All I should like to say about that is this: I think I can assure the House that the steps we have taken and are taking to increase the supply of these essentials will I believe when they are known, satisfy every reasonable critic. Unfortunately any extension of machinery in this direction takes a very long time to fructify, as all those who have been engaged in turning out rifles and machine-guns know very well, but a beginning has to be made, and unless I am mistaken in the signs of the times the action we have taken will ensure results of a character that will impress themselves upon the course of the war long before that war is likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

We have also taken steps to increase very considerably the supply of bombs and hand-grenades for trench warfare, and I think the enemy know well the progress we have already made in this direction.

The Question of Shells.
Now I come to the all-important question of shells. The steps we have taken are of a threefold character. We have divided the country into great co-operative areas in order to use the whole of the machinery available in those areas to turn out munitions of war. We have set up a management board of business men in these areas, whose business it is to organise the whole of the available machinery for increasing the output of shells and other material. We have placed at the disposal of these boards of management skilled engineers, in order to assist them and in order to enable them to use all the machinery available in the district for the manufacture of shells and the necessary shell components. These areas have by no means been exhausted by the orders we have given them. We

have reserved a good deal of the available shell-power for a special programme we are about to develop and if hon. members know that there is a good deal of lathe and machine-tool power in their districts not being used to the full and will only wait for a time, they will know the reason why we have not utilised those workshops for the moment is that we need them for another purpose, which in our judgment is for the time being more important. But we have already by the organisation of these co-operative areas, and by setting up these boards of management, increased enormously the prospect of receiving within the next few weeks complete shells for the supply of the Army.

National Factories.
In addition to the arranging of co-operative areas, we have also set up sixteen national factories in different parts of the country. They will be national in their control and in their management. We are filling these factories with the requisite machinery and providing the necessary labour. Some of the machinery is obtained by direct orders from machine-tool manufacturers, and some by requisition from existing firms, and I must say we find the manufacturers quite willing to help us to the utmost of their power—(hear, hear). The labour is secured in various ways, which I have already indicated. These sixteen national factories will be placed under the control of local boards of management. When they are in full play there will be an enormous increase in the output of shells for the supply of our forces. The advantage which a national shell factory has over mere co-operation between firms consists in economy in working. We are convinced we can turn out shells at a much lower price than that which we are paying. There will be better control and better facilities for inspection, and we think we shall have less trouble with labour, and that is an undoubted advantage. We think that labour will be readier to dispense with these rather restrictive practices when the men are working in a national factory, where no one can possibly suggest there is any profit made by anybody but the nation.

Two Systems in Co-operation.
But both systems are absolutely necessary in order to enable us to get the full benefit of all the resources of the country. We shall have national shell factories, working side by side with private firms, turning out shells, and we shall have the full advantage of both these schemes of output. We found that some, and even a great deal, of the shortage was due to the fact that, although you turn out shell bodies in very considerable numbers, you might be short of some particular compound which was essential to the complete shell. It might be a fuse, primer or gauge. There is always something you don't think sufficient of. We have, therefore, had set up two or three national factories in order to increase the supply of some of these special components, so that there should be no delay in turning out a complete shell.

Nationalising Machine Tool Industry.
The next step we have taken is with regard to machine tools. The organisation of the new source of supply brings us face to face with the fact that there was an alarming shortage in the machinery available for this purpose. We had a census taken of all the machinery in the kingdom. We had about 40,000 replies from the engineering firms. It revealed a considerable number of lathes and tools not used now for Government work, but which could be used for the purpose. It also showed us that the number of machine tools available in this country for the work, which is essential for us to undertake was

quite inadequate, more especially for the shell of heavier calibre. We have, therefore, taken the step of placing all the great machine tool makers in the country under direct Government control. We summoned them together, and without protest and without exception they undertook to become practically Government factories during the war—(hear, hear). This will enable them to concentrate their energies during the next few months for the purpose of increasing very considerably the machinery available for the output of war munitions. We formed a strong committee of machine tool makers, who are now sitting at the armament buildings for the purpose of directing the operations of the whole of the machine tool manufacturers in the kingdom. The result of all this will be to increase very considerably not merely the output of shells, but it will increase considerably the power at the disposal of the nation at short notice to turn out even more than we have ordered if the emergency demands.

Ten National Establishments.

Now I come to another point of considerable importance, and I was rather perplexed as to the extent it would be prudent for me to dwell on this. But I have consulted with the Prime Minister, and he is of opinion that it would be well that it should be known what are the preparations we are making. There is a balance of advantages and disadvantages in talking about this in public, but the Prime Minister has come to the conclusion that on the whole the balance is in favour of indicating what we are doing—(hear, hear). A few weeks ago I had the privilege of attending an important conference at Boulogne with the French Minister of Munitions. There were very distinguished artillery officers from the French Army and from the British Expeditionary Force who attended, and they prepared us notes to the lessons of the campaign in the matter of war material. As a result of that and subsequent conferences it has been decided to embark on a new and a great programme which will very considerably tax the engineering resources of this country for some months in order to meet this new and gigantic demand it will be necessary for us to set up immediately ten large national establishments, in addition to the sixteen to which I have already referred. They will be establishments which will belong to the Government, and will be controlled by the Government. The experience of existing armament firms will be used in order to manage and equip them and provide them with the necessary staff, and for that purpose they will probably be erected somewhere in the neighbourhood of the great existing establishments. To provide these new establishments with labour the new Munitions Volunteer Army will be drawn upon. We shall also have to draw on the men who have been brought back from the Army, and we hope to a much larger extent than has hitherto been the case the assistance of women in these establishments.

Women Labour.
In this respect we shall follow the example of France and Germany—(hear, hear). There is a limit to the amount of male labour available especially if the war is prolonged, and I am convinced from the experience of some of the armament firms in the country that there is a good deal of work, especially work of a finer kind, which can be done as well, if not better, by women than by men. It will be necessary, therefore, in these new arsenals, to draw to a much larger extent on that reserve than we have hitherto done for other armament firms.

(To Be Continued.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

It is notified in the Gazette that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the Blood and Hair Contract, Kennedy Town," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, September 21, 1915, for the daily collection and removal of blood and hair from the slaughter house situated at Kennedy Town in the City of Victoria, for the period of one year, from January 1 next. For full particulars, apply at this office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the Blood and Hair Contract, Ma Tau Kok," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, September 21, 1915, for the daily collection and removal of blood and hair from the slaughter house situated at Ma Tau Kok in the Kowloon Peninsula, for the period of one year, from January 1 next. For full particulars, apply at this office.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the Slaughter House Contract Sai Wan Ho," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, September 21, 1915, for the privilege of slaughtering animals for the food of man in the Government Slaughter House at Sai Wan Ho, for the period of one year, from January 1 next. For specification and full particulars apply at this office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Head Stones for the period of one year, from January 1 next," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, September 21, 1915, for the supply of Head Stones for use in the Government Cemeteries, for the period of one year, from January 1 next. For full particulars apply at the office of the Secretary to the Sanitary Board.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, O.S. (Reserve) State:

Inspectors and Sergeants are warned to immediately make themselves acquainted with the boundaries of the following Sections:

No. 5 Section.
No. 8 Section.
Coloured plans of these Sections have been made by Crown-Sergeant L. A. Langley, and can be inspected in the side rooms, Central Police Station. Printed slips setting out the boundaries will also be issued for insertion in the "Duty Reminder" book.

Monday, September 6th.
5.50 p.m. Inspector Wildea, P. O. Potter, Arnold, Eastace, Wilks, Hobbs, Goodwin and Ramsay.

8.50 p.m. Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan and seven P. O.s. to be detailed by him. Sergeant Major Roylance will visit the Patrols.

Tuesday, September 7th.
5.50 p.m. Crown-Sergeant Silva and seven P. O.s. to be detailed by Inspector D'Almeida.

8.50 p.m. Acting-Inspector J. M. Wang and seven P. O.s. to be detailed by him. Inspector Taylor will visit the Patrols.

Wednesday, September 8th.
5.50 p.m. Sergeant Lammert, P. O.s. Gibson, Bower, Rowlands, Wright, Reynolds, Hooper, Grimble, and Sleet.

8.50 p.m. Sergeant Saffied and seven P. O.s. to be detailed by Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan. The Chief Inspector will visit the Patrols.

Note.
O. O. Companies, as soon as Orders are issued, must immediately warn their men for patrol duty, and send their names to the Orderly Room Clerk.

All reserve patrols will fall in and dismount at the Central Police Station under the supervision of the Inspector on duty, On-charge Room.

H. E. The Governor's Proclamation.
All ranks are warned that they now have the same powers for the preservation of peace, the prevention of offences, the apprehension of offenders, and for all other purposes, and the same privileges, protection, and immunities, as the members of the Regular Police Force.

Any member of the Police Reserve who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or neglects to obey such lawful orders and directions as may be given to him for the performance of his duties is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$100, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 2 months.

Carrying Arms.
The 2nd Portuguese and the Indian Platoon will have arms and ammunition with them during the week commencing September 6th.

Parades.
As published in orders of September 3rd and 4th. Patrols only are exempt.

2 Overcoats for Foremen.
2 Oiled raincoats for Foremen.
200 Oiled raincoats for Coolies.

For full particulars apply at the office of the Secretary to the Sanitary Board.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Electrical Stores," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, September 20, 1915, for the supply of Electrical Stores, etc., to the Public Works Department during the year 1916. For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S FRIENDS PROFOUNDLY STIRRED.

AT HER SUBSTANTIAL HELP.

September 3, 1.20 p.m.
The newspapers give most sympathetic obituary notices of the death of Viscount Ito.
The Times, discussing the recent crisis in Japan, states that the Allies are greatly reassured by the knowledge that Count Okuma has been able to retain office. Count Okuma is not only a firm friend, who clearly discerned that the best interests of his country lay in ringing the valiant sword of Japan on the side of the Allies, but he is also a great administrator, who has striven earnestly to guide the Empire, in security, towards the larger destinies now unfolding for her.
Japan's substantial help to the Allies is deeply appreciated, and no news from Japan more profoundly stirred her friends in Europe than the decision to extend her manufacture of war material with the special object of helping Russia in her hour of need.

WHAT THE "CLIMB DOWN" REALLY MEANS.

STEAMERS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

September 3, 2.35 p.m.
The British steamers Whitefield and Roumania were sunk yesterday. It seems certain that Germany, despite all promises, reserves the right to sink, without warning, all merchantmen which cannot be described as passenger liners.

THE RUSSIANS.

FALL OF GRODNO.

September 3, 2.35 p.m.
The Russians still continue to sting shrewdly. The outstanding point of the last communiqué is that Grodno is obviously lost, but it was only held to cover the retreat. All ideas of making a serious stand by the fortress were long abandoned in favour of the strategy in which the keeping of the field armies intact is the main point. The Germans are still knocking their heads against Friedland.
The Germans are boasting of the progress of the Landwehr and the Landsturm, but these are merely the appendages to the artillery and machine guns, which are doing the real work. (The middle-aged German infantry, without previous training, must be suffering terribly under the trying conditions.)

AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

September 3, 4.15 p.m.
Austro-German communiqué states that several of the outer forts of Grodno have fallen and that the Austrians have occupied Lukabrdy.

BATTERING THE GERMAN LINE.

NINTH DAY OF BOMBARDMENT IN THE WEST.

September 3, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the communiqué reports "the same artillery activity as previously."
This marks the ninth day of the intense bombardment of the German lines.

FUGITIVE GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED.

A LENIENT PUNISHMENT.

September 3, 1.15 p.m.
Three German officers who escaped from internment at Denbigh have been sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment without hard labour.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE RECOVERY.

September 3, 1.15 p.m.
The New York Exchange has recovered to \$1.62.

TOTAL SUBMARINE TOLL.

JUST OVER ONE IN A HUNDRED.

September 3, 1.15 p.m.
Up to the present the total of British merchantmen sunk by the Germans is only 183, mostly small, old and slow, out of 11,328 on Lloyd's register dated 1914.

THE DARDANELLES.

ALLIES AGAIN MINESWEEPING.

September 3, 1.15 p.m.
The Turkish communiqué indicates renewed activity on the part of the Allied minesweepers in the Dardanelles.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EVENTS NOT ANTICIPATED.

September 3, 1.15 p.m.
The Kaiser in a speech to the troops at Novo Georgievsk said he never foresaw that the Landwehr and Landsturm would fight at the front. "But we have many enemies and need men."

GREECE AND THE ENTENTE.

MODUS OPERANDI ARRIVED AT.

September 3, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that an important agreement has been signed between the Entente Powers and Greece, the latter undertaking to prevent the traffic in contraband upon the Entente's coasting to examine vessels proceeding between Greek ports, and allowing certain exports within normal limits, and all imports for local consumption.

AMERICAN PEACE TALK.

ALLIED EMBASSIES STRAIGHT REJOINER.

September 3, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that Cardinal Gibbons declares that his interview with President Wilson was highly satisfactory, but nothing is expected to result especially as Cardinal Gibbons bases his hopes on a preliminary Anglo-German agreement regarding the so-called freedom of the seas, which he thinks would pave the way for peace negotiations.
The Embassies of the Allies declare that the latter have no desire for any peace except on the terms for which they are fighting.

AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE.

President Asks for Reports.

Washington, July 24.—Subsequent to the publication of the Note to Germany, it became known that President Wilson had asked for reports on the subject of national defence to be made to him personally by the heads of the War and Navy Departments.

Without regard to present-day controversies, President Wilson has been for some time giving consideration to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate national programme which he will submit to Congress, and he proposes to study the subject during his vacation at Cornish, whether he has already returned.

Practical advice is being sought from every professional source and it has become known that the best minds of all the military branches have been working on these matters for some time.

The Army and Navy authorities who are directly in touch with the conditions evolved from modern military and naval experience have been asked their views.

President Wilson not only desires the advice of those who have knowledge of the actual conditions of warfare in Europe, but also of those who are able to comprehend all phases of the altered conditions of warfare on land and sea. He particularly desires that the navy should stand on an equality with regard to influence with that of any power. The President is also preparing to incorporate in his next message to Congress a programme for the development and equipment of the army which will provide for the proper military training of citizens consistent with American traditions and national policy. It is understood that on this portion of the general national defence programme some very definite conclusions have already been reached.

FEWER BABIES.

280 a Week Decrease in London.

London's birth-rate is decreasing and the death-rate increasing. In one week there were 1,900 babies born and 1,000 deaths. Allowing for decrease of population, the births were 280 below the five years average and the deaths 79 above. In Greater London the loss was even more marked. The births, 3,058, were 531 below and the deaths, 1,468, 93 above the respective averages.

Boy babies born in London numbered 954, against an average of 1,127. Not once in the ten years with which the Registrar-General compares the figures have the boys fallen below 1,125.

Compared with populations Berlin and Vienna are suffering an even worse decline. London's population is 4,516,612; Berlin with 1,973,293 people had 531 babies, and Vienna (2,187,287 people) only 471 in the week ending June 10, the latest return available.

All this year London's births have been falling. If the decline goes on the year's loss in natural increase will be at least 14,500. The loss in boy population to London is at the rate of 8,476 a year.

ENEMY & THE PACIFISTS.

"End the War" Party Exploited in Berlin.
A Kingston-on-Thames meeting of the peace party was broken up. Bad fruit and rotten eggs were thrown.

The above extract from German news by wireless shows that the public there are being told that a section of the English people want peace.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., who addressed a meeting of the Union of Democratic Control at Leicester last night, was greeted with shouts of "Traitor" and "You ought to be in the Tower of London!" At the close of his speech a soldier went on the platform and attacked Mr. Ponsonby, who dodged the blow. The soldier was hustled off the platform by Mr. Ponsonby's supporters. Meetings at Fulham and Holborn were called out.

PROCLAMATION.

The following Proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette of September 3:

Francis Henry May,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the tenth section of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may, by proclamation whenever it appears to him advisable to do so cause all or any members of the Special Police Reserve to be enrolled as Special Police Constables and that all the provisions of Part I of the Peace Preservation Ordinance 1888 shall in so far as they are applicable extend and apply to every such member on being so enrolled to all intents and purposes as if such members had been appointed and enrolled under the said Peace Preservation Ordinance and that every member so enrolled shall remain and continue subject to the provisions of the said Peace Preservation Ordinance and shall have all the powers, privileges, protection and immunities conferred on special constables by the said Peace Preservation Ordinance until the Governor shall by proclamation cancel such enrolment whereupon all members so enrolled shall again become subject to the Special Police Reserve Ordinance 1914 as members of the Special Police Reserve. And whereas it appears to me advisable to do so by reason of the depletion of the Regular Police Force owing to vacancies caused by absence of members at the front and otherwise:

Now Therefore I, Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same do hereby by this proclamation cause all the members of the Special Police Reserve to be enrolled as Special Police Constables.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hong Kong this 3rd day of September 1915.

by Command,
A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

S.S. "FENGO MARU".

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for consignation, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on Sept. 6 at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on Sept. 16th at 5 p.m. No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected. No Claims will be received after the Goods have been landed. All shofed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown where they will be examined on 15th Sept. at 10 a.m. No Claims will be received after 15th Sept. 1915. Agents: Messrs. J. & A. DOUGLAS, Hong Kong, 4th September 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



PURE MILK.

FOOD FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

PURE MILK PRODUCED UNDER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

FROM

WELL FED,

CLEANLY STALLED,

HEALTHY DAIRY CATTLE.

EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

EXCELLENCE.

PURITY.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May, to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May, to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$815 ss. 276 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700	Oct. 830 x div.	790 c. div.	{22 3/4/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15}
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	400 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305	Oct. 395	360	{Final of \$4 s/o 1913. Interim of \$18 s/o 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914}
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133	Jan. 170	160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	972 n.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700	Oct. 966	855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914. Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914}
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$243 b. ex 78	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243	225	
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140	Oct. 160	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$405 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368	April 405	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. {40 cts. b. x the re- C.M.S.S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$76 1/2 b. Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 20 s.									
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Combined \$143 ss. {Deferred \$88 s. Preferred \$55 b. Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd. 91/- ss.	{60,000 £5 } {60,000 £1 }	all	all	79 Jan.	50	Sept. 154	96	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914. Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914}
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40	Nov. 37	32	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.14 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909 1/- interim s/o 1915 paid 12.7.15 1/- interim 1915}
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$125 b.	20,000	\$100	all	98 1/2 Feb.	70	Nov. 133	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$38 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	30/- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33 1/6 Dec.	33 1/6	30/-	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909 1/- interim s/o 1915 paid 12.7.15 1/- interim 1915}
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.90 s.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90	Nov. 4	3.60	
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	\$31/- b.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19 1/6	Nov. 32 1/6	32 1/2	
Ural Caspians	38/- b.	796,666	£1	all	56 1/6	21 1/3			
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$75 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73	Nov. 79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	\$74 b.	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53	Oct. 76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$100 b.	65,700	£100	all	60 July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49	ex div. Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$93 1/2 b.	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$194	13,000	£100	£100	128 July	120	Dec. 116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14 \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$113 1/2 x div. b.	20,000	\$50	50					
H'kong Land Investment Co. \$109 b.		60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15 45 cents for year 1914 \$3 for 1914
H'phreys Estate & P. Co., Ltd. \$63 b.		150,000	\$10	all	91 1/2 Jan.	7	Nov. 7	6.10	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15 \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15 \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14}
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. \$40 b.		6,000	\$50	80	45 1/2 Jan.	4	Feb. 40	40	
Shanghai Lands	\$102 b.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89	Oct. 106	101	
West Point Building Co., Ltd. \$72 b.		12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66	Feb. 72	70	
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 ss.	10,000	\$100	all				100	
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. \$180 s.		20,000	£50	all	138 July	125	May 180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14 50 cents 31.7.08
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$84 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2 Mar.	7	Mar. 17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14 Tls. 12 for 1913
Kung Yik	\$164 b.	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2	{Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30.6.14}
Laou Kung Mow	\$84 b.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70	May. 59	86	
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$104 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70	Nov. 105	96	
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. \$10 b.		0,000	\$12	all	12 May	10	Dec. 10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. \$4.35 b.		60,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4	April 4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. \$90 s.		125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7	Nov. 8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. \$34 s.		40,000	£1	all	39 June	35	Aug. 34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. \$8.15 b.		400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5	Dec. 8 1/2	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. \$42 1/2 b.		60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36	Nov. 44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. \$185 b.		6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174	Dec. 185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. \$28 b.		60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22	Apr. 30	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.15 b.		325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/-	Feb. 5.25	4.80 x div.	10% for 1914
Langkats	\$37 1/2 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28	Dec. 42	37 1/2	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 s/o 1913 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15}
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) \$9.60 b.		25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4	June 10	9	
Do (New) 80 cts. b.		60,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	year ending 30.4.15
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all				4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all				5	\$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all				20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$10.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4	Nov. 3 1/4	3.40	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/2 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17	Jan. 18	16 1/2	{1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14 50 cts. for 1914}
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6.90 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.80	Dec. 6.80 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 b.	31,000	\$7	all	9 1/4 Jan.	6 1/4	Dec. 7	6	\$1.50 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	22	Dec. 29	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS." THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—Our local market has been considerably more active during the period under review, and a large business has been put through both for cash and for forward delivery, the market closing firm with a good general enquiry.

Silver is quoted at 23 5/16 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/8 7/16 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have sold at \$815 and close steady at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been an easier market and shares have been placed as low as \$850 and at \$872 closing steady at the latter figure. Ontons are enquired for at the enhanced rate of \$400, but shares are unobtainable for the present. North Chinas are quoted Tls. 160 buyers and Yangtzes \$243 ex. 78 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—China Fire has changed hands at \$162 and in small lots at \$163, closing firm with buyers at the former figure. Hongkong Fire continue in demand at \$405.

Shipping.—Douglas's have risen under a strong demand for cash shares from \$65 to \$76 1/2 buyers and a large business has been transacted in them; dealings for December settlement delivery have taken place at \$80 and at \$81 cum div. Indo-Chinas have declined from \$147 to \$143 with sales at the latter and at intermediate rates and the market close steady at \$143. Hongkong Canton and Misco Steamboats are obtainable at the reduced rate of \$20. Shell Transports are steady after sales at 91/- and Star Ferries have sales at \$30, buyers offering \$35.

Refineries.—China Sugars close in strong demand at \$125 after sales at \$126 1/2, \$126, \$125 1/2, and at \$125. Lurons are a weak market, sellers asking \$38 without finding buyers.

Mining.—Kailans have buyers at 30/-, and Tronohs at 31/-. Ural Caspians have been dealt in to a fairly large extent at 38/- and at 38 1/2. Langkats are wanted at Tls. 37 1/2 but shares are not obtainable under Tls. 38. Raub's are still offering at \$3.90.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—There are buyers of Kowloon Wharves at \$75 1/2 and Kowloon Docks at \$74. Shanghai Docks have risen from Tls. 62 to Tls. 63 1/2 buyers and Hongkong Wharves from Tls. 90 to Tls. 93 1/2 buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Lands at \$109. Humphreys Estates at \$8 1/2, Kowloon Lands at \$40 and West Point at \$72. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$115 1/2 ex. div.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have risen from \$8 to a buying quotation of \$8 1/2. Ewo's have sales at Tls. 180. There are buyers of Internationals at Tls. 92 1/2, Kung Yik's at Tls. 10 1/2, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 10 1/2 and Soy Chees at Tls. 47 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—The market closes with a demand for China Borneos at \$10, Light and Powers at \$4 3/4, Cements at \$8 1/2, Hongkong Electric at \$42 1/2, Ropes at \$28, Low Level Trams at \$15 1/2, Peak Trams at \$9.80, Steam Laundries at \$3.10 and A. S. Watsons at \$6.90.

NOTICES.

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	EVERY 15 MIN.		
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9.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 MIN.		
9.15 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
9.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
9.45 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
10.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 MIN.		
10.15 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
10.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
10.45 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
11.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 MIN.		
11.15 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
11.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
11.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
12.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 MIN.		
12.15 a.m. to 12.15 a.m.	15 MIN.		
12.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
12.45 a.m. to 12.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 MIN.		
1.15 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	15 MIN.		
1.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
1.45 a.m. to 1.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	15 MIN.		
2.15 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.	15 MIN.		
2.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
2.45 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
3.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 MIN.		
3.15 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	15 MIN.		
3.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
3.45 a.m. to 3.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
4.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 MIN.		
4.15 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.	15 MIN.		
4.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
4.45 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
5.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 MIN.		
5.15 a.m. to 5.15 a.m.	15 MIN.		
5.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
5.45 a.m. to 5.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
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6.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
6.45 a.m. to 6.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
7.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 MIN.		
7.15 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	15 MIN.		
7.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.	15 MIN.		
7.45 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	15 MIN.		
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12.45 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
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1.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
1.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
1.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
2.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 MIN.		
2.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
2.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
2.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
3.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 MIN.		
3.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
3.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
3.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
4.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 MIN.		
4.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
4.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
4.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
5.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 MIN.		
5.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	15 MIN.		
5.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	15 MIN.		
5.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	15 MIN.		
6.00 p.m. to 6.00 p			

